The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5231 號一十三百二千五第 日一十月七年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 22ND AUGUST, 1874. 六拜禮 號二十二月八英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

August 21, ATLANTIC, British ship, 1,709, Mellin, Cardiff 25th March, and Falmouth 16th April, Coals.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

August 21, ARDENT, British bk., 358, Robert Clasper, Bangkok August 7th, Rice.—DE MELLO & Co.

August 21, LUCKY, Siamese bark, 424, L. P. Buchholott, Bangkok August 7th, General.—CHINESE.

Departures.

August 21, PATROCLUS, str., for Singapore and London.

August 21, Miss KILMANSEGG, for Tientsin.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 21st.

British Empire, for Iloilo.
Crested Wave, for Buenos Ayres.
Yottung, str., for Swatow.
Miss Kilmansegg, for Tientsin.
Lotte, for Newchwang.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Lucky*, from Bangkok:—
41 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Yottung*, str., for Swatow:—
80 Chinese.

Reports.

The Siamese bark *Lucky* reports left Bangkok on August 7th. Had fresh breezes from the S.W. and much rain throughout.

The British bark *Ardent* reports left Bangkok on 7th August. Had moderate winds and occasional squalls with heavy rain during most of passage; glass low off Macclesfield Bank.

The British ship *Atlantic* reports left Cardiff on March 25th, and had to put into Falmouth owing to bad, heavy weather. Left Falmouth on April 16th; first ten days had heavy weather, thence fine weather to the Line, crossed in long. 24 W. on 21st May; thence to the meridian of the Cape with good weather, passed which on 20th June, in lat. 39. Passed St. Paul's on July 6th; thence variable winds up to the trades in lat. 30 S., and long. 107 E., and then fine moderate winds to Java Head on the 30th July. Up the China Sea light winds and calms, with an Easterly current; scarcely had any sight of the sun, moon or stars from the Line up to Hongkong.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Deogaum	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
Arucan	London	March 3
Dan	Cuxhaven	April 5
Cleopatra	Penarth	April 8
North American	Liverpool	April 20
Sir Harry Parkes	London	May 10
W. G. Flatten	Cardiff	May 12
Falcon	London	May 23
Frederick Tudor	Cardiff	May 29
Engenio	Cardiff	June 4
Hopewell	London	June 4
Kinfauns Castle	London	June 13
Caranjah	Cuxhaven	June 13
Marina	Penarth	June 18
Stefano	Penarth	June 20
Lord Macaulay	Liverpool	June 23
Beemah	London	June 24
Canton	Falmouth	June 29
Hamilton	Cardiff	June 29
Chinaman	London	July 10

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods, &c.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12 inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

Banks.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
London Office.....3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*
AUTHORISED CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, } *Managers.*
ly 1887] IGN. STEINHART, }

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 %, per annum on the monthly minimum balances.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 2 % per annum.
" 6 " 3 % " "
" 12 " 4 % " "

A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

876 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1874.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 775,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.

A.d. André, Esq.	R. Hoppins, Esq.
E. R. Bolitho, Esq.	Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq.	D. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.	

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " " "
12 " 5 " " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1874.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.
DIRECTORS:
HON. F. H. HART, M.L.C., Chairman.
HON. A. B. BUCHANAN, M.L.C.
HON. THOS. MILWRAITH, M.L.A.
AUDITORS:
FREDERICK ORME DARVALL, Esq.
W. F. DIGBY, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER:
E. R. DRURY.
BRANCHES:
BEENLEIGH.
CHARTERS TOWERS.
COOKTOWN.
GYMPIE.
MARYBOROUGH.
MILLCHESTER.
ROCKHAMPTON.
ROMA.
STANTHORPE.
TOOWOOMBA.
TOWNSVILLE.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON;
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:
THE CITY BANK.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.
AGENTS IN VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:
THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
AGENTS IN NEW YORK:
MESSRS. LAIDLAW & CO.
AGENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO:
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST:
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
6m 1139] [July 21, 1874.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the undermentioned Local Insurance Offices will charge the following Rates of Premium per Steamers *via* Suez Canal, being those now current in London.

	W.A.	*P.A.*
HANKOW to LONDON:—		
Tea per Mail Steamers	2½	2
" all other Steamers	3½	2½
SHANGHAI or FOOCHOW to LONDON:—		
Tea per Mail Steamers	2½	1½
" all other Steamers	3	2½
Silk per Mail Steamers	1½	1½
" all other Steamers	2½	2
CANTON WATERS to LONDON:		
Tea per Mail Steamers	1½	1½
" all other Steamers	2½	2
Silk per Mail Steamers	1½	1
" all other Steamers	2	1½
AMOY to NEW YORK:—		
Tea by Steamers	2½	2

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Agents, "Canton Insurance Office."
N. J. EDE,
Secretary, "Union Insurance Society of Canton."
For "The North China Insurance Company,"
REGINALD D. STARKEY,
Agent.

tf 774 Hongkong, 16th May, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 181 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET.

ONE of the two Central HOUSES at the Albany, recently occupied by W. H. BERRETTON, Esq. Immediate possession can be had.

tf 1312 Hongkong, 21st August, 1874.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1261 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 2, 4, and 6, in Hollywood Road, lately forming part of the "Hotel d'Europe." Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 783 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 834 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

NO. 108, Queen's Road, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs. SANDERS & Co.

DWELLING HOUSES.
Alexandra Terrace.
No. 13, Gage Street.
" 8, Gough Street.
" 19B, Hollywood Road, Water and Gas laid on.

DWELLING HOUSES.
With possession from 1st May.
No. 20, Stanley Street, formerly in the occupation of Dr. R. YOUNG.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 563 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET.

A HOUSE on Carlton-Terrace, Spring Gardens. Water laid on. Terms, moderate. Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 771 Hongkong, 16th May, 1874.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."

Apply to

T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.

tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Apply to

A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers, &c.

tf 874 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to

G. FALCONER.

tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET,
(Furnished if required.)

A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having Nine Rooms, and a fine view of the whole Harbour. Rent moderate. Address "A.," care of this paper.

tf 935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st May.

THE OFFICE now occupied by the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co.

Apply to the

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

tf 526 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE No. 7, Aberdeen Street. Water and Gas laid on.

Apply to

A. F. ALVES.

tf 920 Hongkong, 13th June, 1874.

TO LET,
From 1st June next.

OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Peddar's Wharf. Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 762 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.

TWO Large and very Comfortable HOUSES, Nos. 3 and 4, and a GODOWN, No. 4a, on M. Lot 65, Praya East, lately occupied by Mr. C. F. GUILD, U.S. Navy Paymaster.

Apply to

SPANISH PROCURATION,
10, Caine Road.

1m 1209 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1874.

TO LET.
With possession on the 1st July.

BOULDER LODGE, at present in the occupation of C. S. SHERWOOD, Esq.

Apply to

G. FALCONER.

tf 838 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents ... ¼ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents ... ½ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents ... 1 "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.
Not exceeding ten days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month ... ½ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months ... ¾ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ... 4/4 "
Above 6 months ... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALL & Co.,
Saigon.

tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 22nd August, 1874, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road:
10 Casks CLARET.
11 Cases VERMOUTH.
1 Case Enfield RIFLES.
1 " SWORDS.
20 Cavalry SWORDS.
1 Case Horse BLANKETS.
1 " HATS.
American TOBACCO.
Smoking TOBACCO.
Chewing TOBACCO.
6 Pieces MEDIUM CLOTH.
&c.
An Invoice of GOODS, comprising CURRANTS, RAISINS, ALMONDS, Grimwade's Desicated MILK, &c.
Sundry FURNITURE, comprising TABLES, CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, BEDSTEADS, STANDS, OFFICE DESKS and CHAIRS, LAMPS, GASELIERS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

1309 Hongkong, 21st August, 1874.

BOOK AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, on
MONDAY,
the 24th August, 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—
The Remaining Portion of an Invoice of E. LUMLEY'S BOOKS, comprising Works upon a great variety of Subjects, many Curious, Scarce, and Rare.
Also,
2 Cases Sparkling MOSELLE.
2 " BURGUNDY.
5 " CHAMPAGNE.
10 " BRANDY.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1310 Hongkong, 21st August, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Company's Office has this day been REMOVED to No. 39, Queen's Road, the Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., over THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

1m 1210 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

3m 1203 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1873, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims nor alterations subsequently admitted.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

3m 1202 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged.

Returns, not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

4m 1039 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 49 Hongkong, January, 1867.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.

tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 19th November, 1873.

Intimations.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL—*Shanghai Taels* 2,000,000, *in* 1,000 *Shares of Taels* 2,000 *each.*

PAID-UP CAPITAL—*Shanghai Taels* 600,000, *or Taels* 600 *per Share.*

Payment of FIRST CALL *of Taels* 600 *per Share to be made on Allotment.*

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:
E. H. LAVERS, Esq.,
Messrs. Gilman & Co.
A. G. WOOD, Esq.,
Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
J. T. BRAND, Esq.,
Messrs. Brand Bros. & Co.
J. A. MAITLAND, Esq.,
Messrs. Turner Bros. & Co.
JAMES HALL, Esq.,
Messrs. Turner & Co.
C. L. GRANT, Esq.,
Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SECRETARY:
HERBERT S. MORRIS, ESQ.

HEAD OFFICE:
SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES:
LONDON (25, CORNHILL, E.C.),
HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

AT a General Meeting held at Shanghai on the 16th June, 1874, the following Resolutions were proposed and passed unanimously:—

1st.—That a Company, to be called "THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," shall be formed for a further period of three years, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1875, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1877.

2nd.—That the present Court of Directors be elected to act as a Provisional Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of drawing up a Prospectus, receiving applications for, and allotting the Shares.

The net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the Shareholders in the following ratio, viz.:—

One-third (33⅓ %) in proportion to the number of Shares held by each.
Two-thirds (66⅔ %) as bonus on premium paid by Shareholders.

Power will be taken under the Deed of Settlement to register the Company, and establish it on a permanent basis, in lieu of a triennial co-partnership, at any period during the term, should the "Joint Stock Companies' Act" be made applicable to Companies in Shanghai.

Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the Offices of the Company or through its Agents at the several Ports in the East until the 30th September, 1874, and from London until the 31st October, 1874.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY. (Term 1-75-77.)

GENTLEMEN,

hereby request that you will allot to shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to, and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 600 per share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

.....

Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Head Office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.

1174 Shanghai, 22nd June, 1874.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO
PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.
GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
20 " Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 " Insoluble }

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano.* The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.

It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.

INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.

RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.

COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK), LONDON, E.C.

N.B.—In applying Dissolved Guano, and, indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.

IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.

For further particulars, apply to

MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
Hongkong.

tf 511 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

Intimations.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers, at 3 P.M. on MONDAY, the 24th August, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, and the Report of the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT DUNCAN,
Secretary.

22d 1217 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1874.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 6th till the 22nd August, 1874, both days inclusive.

By order,
ROBERT DUNCAN,
Secretary.

20d 1218 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's New Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at half-past Three o'clock in the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 25th August instant, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Meeting of the 11th idem.

By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

15d 1262 Hongkong, 12th August, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in, and Subscribers to, the CITY HALL BUILDING, will be held in the ST. ANDREW'S HALL at 3 P.M. on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant.

By Order,
N. B. DENNYS,
Secretary.

7d 1302 Hongkong, 20th August, 1874.

FOR SALE.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT and FIRE BRICKS. Apply to

FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 1297 Hongkong, 19th August, 1874.

MADAME COLLACO begs to notify that she will OPEN

"THE VICTORIA HAIR DRESSING SALOON."

OPPOSITE THE CLUB CHAMBERS,
Corner of D'Aguilar Street and Wellington Street,
ON THE 20TH OF AUGUST,

And trusts that the Community will favor her with their Patronage.

7d 1293 Hongkong, 18th August, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. M. ULLMANN has this day REMOVED his Establishment to No. 8, Graham Street.

1283 Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FOUNDERS,
BELL-HANGERS, AND
GAS FITTERS.

Estimates, for WATER SUPPLIES from WELLS or GOVERNMENT MAINS.
Do. for WELL SINKING.
Do. for GAS SERVICES.

FOR SALE.

PLUMBERS' and GAS FITTERS' FITTINGS of all descriptions.
BATHS, Wash-hand BASINS, WATER CLOSETS, URINALS, Stop and Bib COCKS, Stench TRAPS, SOLDERS, &c.
GASELIERS, BRACKETS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES.
Green, Gold, and Deep LACQUERS.
BELLS and BELL FITTINGS, GONGS and GONG-FITTINGS.
Iron, Lead, Brass, and Copper PIPES.
Tin, Lead, Brass, and Copper SHEETS.
Galvanized Iron PIPES and FITTINGS, all sizes.
LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, Ship's FIRE ENGINES.
PUMPS and Pump GEAR of every description to order.
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS Fixed.
GAS BRACKETS and CHANDELIERS repaired and relacquered.
PLUMBING and GAS FITTING REPAIRS punctually attended to.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,
HONGKONG.

tf 938 22nd June, 1874.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

WE have Established a Branch of our House at Hongkong.

FRAZAR & Co.

Shanghai, 21st August, 1874.

WITH reference to the above, our Offices are at No. 44, Queen's Road.

FRAZAR & Co.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1874. [7d 1311

MR. ROBERT HUNTER HILL is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

BRADLEY & Co.

1m 1303 Swatow, 17th August, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PANG WA KONG in the Firm "TUNG WA," Contractors and House Builders, ceased on the 11th August, 1874.

PANG A WAH,
Contractor,
No. 20, Queen's Road East.

7d 1304 Hongkong, 19th August, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GUSTAV HITZEROTH in our firm, in Canton and Hongkong, cease to-day, and Mr. WILHELM ROST becomes a partner in our business from the 1st proximo.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 1019 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

A. MACG. HEATON.

tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PAUL S. FORBES, in our firm in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 1st instant.

Our partners now consist of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Mr. W. H. FORBES, Mr. F. B. FORBES, Mr. W. S. FITZ, Mr. JOHN M. FORBES, Jr., Mr. S. W. POMEROY, Jr., Mr. F. D. HITCH, and Mr. H. de G. FORBES.

RUSSELL & Co.

3m 941 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this port, as Merchant and Commission Agent, under the style and firm of

H. B. MEYER.

tf 1233 Ningpo, 1st August, 1874.

Intimations.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Clipper Ship

"LATHLEY RICH,"

Thomas Mitchell, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo already engaged, will take Freight at reduced rates, and have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1313 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1874.

BRITISH SHIP *MELBREK.*

ALL Claims against the above Ship must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 24th instant, at noon, or they will not be recognized.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

3d 1314 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1874.

S. S. *GALLEY OF LORNE* AND S. S. *GLENFINLAS*, FROM LONDON, &c., &c.

A. must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY, *the 26th instant*, or they will not be recognized.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

8d 1300 Hongkong, 19th August, 1874.

WANTED to RENT a Good-sized BED ROOM, with Bath Room attached.

Address "S," office of this Paper, stating price and location.

1:96 Hongkong, 19th August, 1874.

NOTICE.

DR. MAGALHAES begs to announce that he has Established himself as Medical Practitioner, and can be consulted at the HONGKONG DISPENSARY from 12 to 3 P.M., where those who are desirous of engaging his Services for the term of Six Months, can do so by inscribing their Names on the List, which will be open to the end of this month.

14d 1294 Hongkong, 18th August, 1874.

COALS Landed and Stored by the Undersigned in the Spacious Coal-Sheds, Wanchi, lately in the occupation of Messrs. H. S. WALKER & Co.

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.

1m 1232 Hongkong, 6th August, 1874.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG (*Designed expressly for this Work*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

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Foochow..... " BEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports. " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang. " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOTZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 22ND, 1874.

THE affair at Lama Island is only the natural result of the peculiar action adopted by the Executive with reference to the junk that was captured after firing upon some fishing boats off Cape D'Aguilar. The logical conclusion from that action was that any Chinese junk, which could make a show of being connected with the officials at Canton might rely upon no worse consequences from any depredation which it might commit within British waters than that the affair would be referred to the Viceroy, and ample opportunity for getting clear of severe punishment thus afforded. The encouragement thus offered was certain to work its legitimate results and embolden the Chinese still further in the system of coercion which they are steadily bringing to bear in all directions in order to squeeze the inhabitants of this Colony. Had the previous case been proceeded with, even if it had not resulted in a conviction, it would have had the effect of making the Chinese cruisers a little more careful as to their doings than they are at present, and have kept them at least for a time from repeating the act which had so nearly brought some of their number into trouble.

As stated yesterday, we believe there is no doubt that the Lama Island is one of the dependencies of the Colony, and the action of the junk therefore amounts to a most serious invasion of the independence of Hongkong. It is quite impossible to conceive that the junk committing the outrage was not aware of the character of its act, and that it did not intend to set all law at defiance. If matters go on as they are at present we shall before very long have some of the Mandarin junks firing upon the fishing stations actually at Hongkong, as such an action would be little more irregular than the one which has just been committed.

It is clear that unless some more energy be shown in matters of this description, the Colony will become a perfect prey to squeezing cruisers of all kinds, and might as well be actually under the Chinese Authorities at Canton for any protection which is afforded to the native residents here. Extortion and intimidation are evidently being carried on in all directions and under all possible forms. The waters of the Colony and the Colony itself swarm with spies who note everything that goes on, and are ready to pounce down upon all who are in any possible way open to be squeezed. Thus a system of intimidation of the most flagrant description is kept up, and the native residents in Hongkong become virtually at the mercy of the Canton Mandarins.

A great deal of this unfortunately cannot be prevented. The bulk of the Chinese residents are so ignorant of the rights and protection which they can claim as denizens of a British Colony, that they readily fall into the wiles of unscrupulous harpies. But if we cannot prevent this, we ought surely to be able to put an end to such practices as firing upon fishing junks and stations within our own waters. By temporising in such cases, and making them diplomatic questions to be referred to Canton, we offer every encouragement to those who are engaged in levying squeezes to carry on their operations without fear of the consequences; and if matters are to go on as at present, with our authorities scarcely taking any panic whatever to put an end to the practices, we shall not only place the Chinese residents at the mercy of the Canton officials, but shall by so great a display of weakness, before long lose even the little confidence which they now have in us, and thus largely increase the already great difficulties in dealing successfully with the matter.

What is to be done in the present case, it is difficult to conceive. The junk has made off, and the chances of ever being able to capture the men guilty of the outrage of firing upon a miserable fishing station are almost nil. It is assuredly to be deeply regretted that, when a short time ago, accident placed one set of these ruffians within our grasp, and they had actually been committed for trial at the Supreme Court and the trial commenced, the Government should have been weak enough to stop in the midst of the proceedings, and upon the ground that the vessel was in the employ of the Chinese Government, give them up to the Chinese authorities, instead of allowing the trial to go on. An opportunity of giving a useful warning, such as may never occur again, was thus irretrievably lost.

The M. M. S. S. *Tigre* left Saigon this yesterday, at 5 a.m.

An inquest was opened yesterday, at 4 p.m., at the Government Civil Hospital, before James Russell, Esq., Coroner, and a jury consisting of Messrs. Nowett, Seimund, and Barretto, on the body of a Chinaman, who was found hanging at the back of Lime-shed at Lap-sap-wan. The deceased was not known, and the evidence produced only showed he was found hung, consequently the inquest was adjourned till to-morrow.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

21st August.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

SUSPICION.

Chun-a-moi, a married woman, at Sheik-tong-taoi, charged a man, named Poon Awah, farmer on a piece of ground adjoining her own, on suspicion of stealing out of her hut a basket containing $21 in silver and some clothes, on the night of the 20th.

Complainant said the next morning the defendant brought the basket back, having $21 and a jacket extracted from it.

Defendant was discharged.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Mr. C. D. H. Cordes, one of the stewards of the Club "Germania," summoned Mr. W. M. Morgan for, on the night of the 18th instant, throwing stones through the windows into the dining room of the Club from windows in Pedder's Hill Buildings, endangering the lives of the members sitting round the table.

Complainant said the stones in the box produced were those thrown into the dining-room, and those in the basket were those thrown at the windows and picked up in the passage of the Club compound, between Pedder's Hill Buildings and the Club. He believed the defendant lived at Pedder's Hill. He was not in the Club when the defendant came in, but was out, and returned with a policeman.

The defendant asked no questions, but admitted throwing the stones.

Mr. Heinrich Ruttemann said he was at the Club at 9 p.m. on the 18th instant, with others, and in the dining room after dinner. There were about eighteen present singing choruses. There had been a complaint made to them by the neighbours about the noise of singing, and before beginning that night they closed the side windows. The reason he knew a complaint had been made was because it was mentioned at the dining table that one neighbour had complained. At 10 p.m. the first clash was heard of stones against the windows. The windows were then opened, and it was asked who was throwing stones? A voice was heard, saying "We want to stop that noise." Witness was at one window, and it was he who asked the question. He returned answer to the voice, "Be quiet, shut up." The windows were then left open. They returned to the table and recommenced singing, when presently some stones came in at the window. Some struck the floor and some hit two gentlemen, causing them to bleed. The stones came down from a height of sixty feet, and had they fallen directly on them, might have killed them. This caused great consternation and anger in the Club. Some were afraid to go to the window for fear of the stones. A police constable was sent for and No. 64 arrived. The constable was shown the stones, the marks on the floor, and the wounds on the two gentlemen. In consequence of what was told him he went below and saw the defendant in a flannel suit. This dress witness did not consider suitable for a Club, and he said to the defendant "You are not a member," and pushing him, told him to go out, or he would give him in charge of the police. A friend of the defendant then took him by the arm and led him out. He knew defendant, as he was formerly a member of the German Club. He did not see any other person put his hand on him. Defendant appeared to be excited, but what from he did not know. He was also very carelessly dressed. Witness was very angry, in consequence of the stones.

In answer to defendant, witness said after the stones were thrown in at the window, he did not see or hear a number of the members rush to the window, and exclaim that if he defendant came down to the Club they would give him a thrashing.

Witness said to the Court that no person knew it was Mr. Morgan who threw the stones.

Mr. Herman Hollerfoht said on the day named he also was at dinner at the Club. After corroborating the evidence of last witness respecting what occurred in the dining room, he further said he went down to the hall and saw Mr. Morgan, the defendant, come in, and heard him asked what he wanted, but he did not know what answer was given. One of the members asked defendant who threw the stones, and he admitted that he did. A member came down stairs and said to defendant, "Go out, you are not a member." The defendant replied, "You are a liar," and repeated the insult by saying, "Again, I say you are a liar." He believed the defendant was not a member.

The second witness said the defendant was requested to leave the Club in 1872.

Witness, resuming evidence, said the defendant came to the Club alone.

Defendant said he did not wish to ask any questions. He did say he threw the stones, and what prompted him to make the answer he did was the party who addressed him saying "You are not a member, and never was a member."

Mr. Julius Johann Dorrinck said he was at billiards at the time defendant came in, and after the stones were thrown, and he told him he could not stay as he was not a member. The defendant replied "You are a liar."

Mr. J. Lombke said he was playing billiards when the defendant admitted that he threw the stones. Witness was not one of the dinner party up-stairs.

Mr. A. Hertz said he was one of the party at dinner. One of the stones which came in at the window struck him below the knee on the left side of the left leg. When he got below he saw that it was bleeding, the blood coming through the trousers (produced).

Defendant said he was suffering from gout and could get no sleep. There had been great noisee of singing at the Club, and on the 18th, it was the same, and he could get no sleep. He simply threw some stones at the window to draw their attention And ask them not to make a noise, and as he did so the windows opened and one stone perhaps went into the room. Since receiving the summons he had expressed his regret, but not personally. He did not apologise, as he was never asked.

Mr. May said it was to be regretted he did not go himself and apologise, as, had he done so, no doubt this case would not have come before the public. It was doubtless painful to be tortured with the gout, and each side had its grievances, still he had no right to redress wrongs himself. He was very glad however to find that he regretted what had happened. He (his Worship) was only going to deal with the summons as worded, and not with the assault, as it was not pressed. He would therefore fine him in the sum of $5.

Mr. Morgan asked his Worship if he would express his regret and sorrow to the complainant and to the members of the Club present for what had happened.

This his Worship did, and said he felt sure the defendant meant it.

OBSTRUCTION.

Fourteen shop people were summoned by P.C. 73 for obstructing the front of their houses. Five of them, who had been up before, were fined $5 each, and the remainder 25 cents each.

POLUTING STREAMS.

Six woolly-headed Lascars were charged with bathing and washing clothes in a stream on the Pokfulam Road which supplies the premises of the Gas works and Messrs. MacDonald's slip for household purposes.

Mr. Newton, manager of the Gas works, said the stream in question supplied a private tank, erected ten years ago. The water was used for drinking, cooking, &c., in the house. He had been put lately to great inconvenience from this kind of offence. From his window he could see the defendants bathing and washing in this stream. He sent his foreman to the station to report and also to intercept the men before they got away. He also sent his compradore. It was very disgusting to him and his wife to view a lot of black men washing in a stream of water which they used for drinking. He thought it strange after so many complaints had been made that it should be this class of men who always bathed there.

Mr. May said he would send to Mahomed Arab's, where these men resided, and ask how it was he had not warned his boarders, as all these boarding houses had received notices to that effect.

Mr. John Gill, the foreman at the Gas Works, deposed to going to the stream and finding the defendants all sitting down in the water washing with pans of soft soap beside them. Piles of clothes which had been washed were there, and the water in which they were sitting was completely white with soap-suds.

The defendants, who said they were strangers here, and resided at Mahomed Arab's, were fined $7 each.

POCKET PICKING.

An adept at pocket picking, named Chung Asow, who gave his age as 23, was charged by a black fireman on board the *Sindh*, with picking his pocket of $5 in the Queen's Road.

The defendant was recognised as having been convicted six months ago of picking a firemen's pocket of $4, when he gave his age as 16 years. Defendant his age be said 23, and without asking again said, "Oh I am more than 16 years."

Defendant said the complainant's heart was as black as his skin. The charge was false. He was however sent to three months' hard labour, and, as he was only a boy 16 years of age, was ordered to be flogged three times, and to receive 15 strokes each time

ANOTHER PICKPOCKET.

A Malay boy charged a coolie, named Fong Yu, with picking his pocket of $4. The complainant said he was sent by his mistress to get change of a $5 note, which he got. He placed $4 in his pocket and held $1 in broken silver in his hand. He stooped down to pick something up, and the defendant put his hand in his pocket and took the $4 out. He caught the defendant, who admitted the charge, but said he had not the money then and proposed to somebody to let him have $1 to give complainant to let him go. He did not release him, but called his master and a policeman.

Defendant denied the charge, and the case was remanded till Monday for the appearance of a woman who, the complainant said, saw the robbery.

The defendant was admitted to bail in the sum of $10.

SUPREME COURT.

21st August.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

DISPUTED PARTNERSHIP.

TANG TYE CHUEN v. WONG PUI LAN AND OTHERS, $332.50.—Mr. Wotten was for plaintiff, and Mr. Holmes for two of the defendants (Wong-Lai-Chow and Lum Cheak Fong.) The claim was for the balance of a promissory note given by one of the mangers of the Kwong Nam Sang shop. It was contended on behalf of plaintiff that the note was given by the manager on behalf of the several partners of the shop. It was urged for the defence, that Wong Lai Chow was not a partner, and that the manager had no authority to bind the partners by giving a promissory note. Before plaintiff's evidence was completed, the case was adjourned till Monday, to allow the Court to take another case.

CONSULAR JURISDICTION—A SEAMAN'S CLAIM.

J. ELLIS v. T. MITCHELL, $134 or £28.—Mr. H. L. Dennys was for plaintiff, and Mr. Brereton for defendant.

Mr. Dennys said the plaintiff was steward on board the American ship *Lathly Rich*, and the defendant was skipper of that vessel. He claimed for five months' wages at £6 a month, amounting to £30, and also for two months' additional wages as damages for his being discharged in Hongkong, when by the articles it was agreed that he should be discharged either in one of the ports of the United Kingdom, or the United States. From this amount £14 would have to be deducted for goods received by the plaintiff, and the total amount of the claim therefore was £28.

Mr. Brereton submitted that the claim of the plaintiff could not be allowed. After the vessel arrived here, plaintiff was regularly and legally discharged at the American Consulate, and that being so, he urged that all claims as regarded the vessel in respect of his discharge were at an end, so far at least as compensation was concerned. If wages were due he did not dispute the adjudication of this Court. He had, however, been instructed that all the wages were paid.

Mr. Loring, the American Vice-Consul here, said in his capacity as Consul he discharged the plaintiff some time ago. The balance due to plaintiff (£14-19s. 2d.) was paid to witness. The latter was satisfied with the amount, but he had not received it. This sum was all the claim he ever had on the ship. He (witness) was the proper authority to discharge an American seaman, and all claims by either party in a foreign port then ceased. They could however, claim in the United States subsequently.

By Mr. Dennys: When a man was discharged he did not, according to American law, give a receipt. He (witness) did not ask plaintiff to sign any paper, nor did he tell him that he had been well paid, and ought not to have had any more. Witness was quite sure that, by American law, plaintiff was not entitled to anything for compensation after he was discharged.

Mr. Dennys asked what the grounds were on which he had discharged plaintiff.

Witness asked his Lordship if it were competent for the Court to enquire into his official acts.

His Lordship thought the Court had that power so far as affected this case.

Mr. Brereton submitted that the question was an improper one. Witness must be assumed to have acted on proper grounds. If he had acted otherwise, there was a remedy, but it was not to be applied by this Court.

His Lordship said he did not press the point, as plaintiff in his evidence would state the reason of his discharge.

Witness, continuing, said plaintiff had not been paid. He had applied for his wages, but he (witness) had refused them, and now held them. He was empowered to hold them according to American law till the seaman again shipped from the port so as to ensure him not squandering them, and then coming back to the Consulate for assistance. Plaintiff had an opportunity to ship immediately after his discharge, but he refused. Witness held 214 19s. 9d. belonging to plaintiff.

Plaintiff was then called, and said he shipped as steward on board the *Lathly Rich* at Cardiff. He signed the articles produced. He had had no quarrels or disputes of any importance on the voyage. When they reached Hongkong, he complained in the Consulate, to the Captain, of a boy occupying the same sleeping room as he (witness) had been promised a cabin to himself. The Captain said he had no other place to put the boy. The Consul said he had nothing to do with that, as they must settle it themselves. The Captain then said to the Consul, "I think I shall discharge the steward." The Consul told him not to do anything in a hurry, but to think over it. He then went on board, and some days afterwards the Captain told him to go to the Consulate. He went, and the Consul told him the Captain had made up his mind to discharge him. Witness then asked if any provision had been paid for his two months' pay for being discharged here, and the Consul said "Oh no, Ellis, you are getting very good pay and don't require anything." Next day he went again to the Consulate, and the Consul showed him an account of wages and things supplied. He admitted that the net off of £3 10s. was correct, but he never admitted that the balance shown in his favour in the account produced was correct. Subsequently he applied for his wages but they were refused the Consul stating that he must first have security that the expenses of his board would be paid.

By Mr. Brereton: He was living at the London Inn, but did not know whether it was a public house or not. He did not know that it was a rule of the Consulate that seamen should not lodge at public houses. The Consul had requested him to go to a licensed boarding house or the Sailors' Home on the 15th. He had been at sea since 1838. The Captain had complained to him about the waste of provisions at sea, but not since he had come ashore.

The defendant was next called and, in answer to Mr. Brereton, said the room plaintiff occupied was certified for the accommodation of three. He had frequently to complain of defendant's dirty and wasteful habits. He had never heard of any claim till he received a letter from Messrs. Sharp and Toller.

By His Lordship: He had plaintiff discharged because he was so dirty.

His Lordship, at this stage, said he thought it was now necessary to know the reason why Mr. Loring had discharged plaintiff. It appeared that the Consul had power to remit the two months' wages in case of misconduct; but in this case there did not appear to have been any particular misconduct.

Mr. Brereton again objected and said this Court could not deal with the Consul's motives.

After some conversation, Mr. Brereton withdrew his objection.

Mr. Loring said that from the statement the Captain made to him about plaintiff's dirty and wasteful habits, and his ill treatment of the Captain's boy, he came to the conclusion to discharge him, and thought he was perfectly justified in keeping back the two months' wages, more especially as he had the opportunity of shipping in another vessel.

George Swain, the cook, said he never heard any complaints about plaintiff till after he was discharged.

Mr. Dennys having briefly summed up,

Mr. Brereton said the case must be decided on the law of the flag, and that the Consul was the proper authority to decide in on a question affecting American seamen. If plaintiff did not consider he had been fairly dealt with, he had his remedy to the right of appeal to an American Court.

Mr. Dennys, in reply, said his Lordship could act quite independently of the Consul in a common law action.

His Lordship said he would give judgment in the case on Tuesday.

MARSHAL MACMAHON'S MESSAGE.

The *Times* remarks that those who have paid attention to French official demeanour during the last few months will not be surprised at the declarations of Marshal MacMahon. Everything has been working to make them inevitable. Every one else has successively effaced himself, and MacMahon remains. His present declaration will no doubt be received with satisfaction by a large class of citizens. It is the last and the most forcible of the utterances by which, since he has felt his growing strength, he has asserted himself against the various parties in the Chamber, and especially against his old allies, the Legitimists. The Marshal has now evidently the power to direct the course of French politics, and every one will desire to divine his purpose. The question of the hour is the dissolution of the Assembly. With the chief of the State pledged to a certain policy, with a large minority in the Assembly itself calling for dissolution, and with the nation growing daily more impatient, the blow may come at any moment.

THE JUDICATURE ACT.

We are at length able to announce that the rules under the Judicature Act will be made public very shortly. Having gone through several stages of "proof" and "revise," and having been at each stage amended and altered, these rules, which have from time to time been marked as intended for "confidential circulation," were yesterday for the first time issued to the judges without any such ban. It is to be presumed that a short time will be given for the judges to offer their last suggestions, and that the rules will, as promised, be laid before Parliament by the middle of July at the latest. Those who have, as we believe very properly, urged the circulation of the rules in draft amongst members of the legal profession, will be disappointed. The suggestions they might have made have not been asked for, and yet the rules are completed. The manner in which the drafting of these rules has been effected is not calculated to produce what is absolutely perfect, but under the circumstances the public and the legal profession must be thankful for small mercies. More than three months will be available for those who choose to sacrifice their Long Vacation, during which they may study the elaborate code of practice and procedure contained in the Judicature Act and these rules. Although they will have an extensive circulation during that interval, there will be plenty of hard work to be done on and after the 2nd of November, when the new machinery is set in motion.—*Globe.*

TIME VICTORIOUS.

A pedestrian named Edward Payson Weston has been attempting to walk 500 miles within six days at the hall of the American Institute, New York, but only succeeded in getting through 430 miles, with 5 minutes 46 seconds to spare. As it was obvious that the remaining 70 miles of the distance could not be accomplished in this small margin, Weston prudently gave up the task, and his attempt was, therefore, a failure. He succeeded, however, in walking 115 miles in 24 hours, a feat supposed to be unequalled by any other pedestrian. He also succeeded in exhibiting wonderful powers of endurance, walking at the rate of five miles an hour during the last portion of the sixth day of his effort. He unfortunately, on the first day of his long walk, wrinkled the stocking on his left foot, thus making a very painful sore, which did not add to the comfort of the journey. So great was the crowd on the last day of the attempt that little could be seen of Weston, except as he almost flew by the judge's stand, but his progress could be told at all times by the cheers and waving of handkerchiefs which followed him round the hall "in one continuous wave of applause." When his physicians decided that he should stop at the end of the 430th mile Weston sank into a chair exhausted and entirely overcome. He was then carried by the police with difficulty through the crowd and put to bed, where he immediately fell asleep. The time he occupied in actually walking the 430 miles was 98 hours 28 minutes, the average time per mile 14 minutes 44 seconds, and the "quickest mile" was one accomplished in 9 minutes 30 seconds.

GREEN TEA.

"Green Tea" has been long known as a pernicious luxury, but, like light-being, it has been found very difficult to get people addicted to it to give it up. It appears that green tea is now faced or painted for the English market with Prussian blue and gypsum. The process is not, it seems, performed by our own grocers, but by the Chinese dealers, who send over the composition complete for delivery across the counter. At first sight it seems hard to convict a tradesman for selling an article he is literally asked for, and with which he has not interfered since its consignment to him from the Custom House. As a fact, however, the general public will persist in believing that the so-called "green tea" is a natural preparation of the leaf. Often as the matter has been explained and commented on, the notion still lingers that the verdigris hue is a promise of a strong pungent cup of the cheering beverage. There is no doubt about the pungency, and the strength is a matter of charging the teapot sufficiently, or rendering the decoction yet more emphatic in flavour by the addition of a little soda in the water. The effects of green tea as a restorative used pretty constantly may be nervousness, tremour of the limbs, loss of appetite, and severe headache. It is just as well, then, as we are trying to place a check on the practice of adulteration, to secure even the incautious consumers of green tea from the consequences of their own rashness. This can only be done by rendering the article virtually unsaleable, that is, by having a true description attached to it somewhat in the fashion in which we compel chemists to put a label containing the word "Poison" on a bottle of prussic acid. Any one who would deliberately purchase a package inscribed, "This is green tea, or tea mixed with gypsum, and a pigment called Prussian Blue," would be then a purchaser with due notice, absolving the grocer at least from further responsibility. We cannot imagine however, that the article would continue to be in large request, and the happy final result would be that the quick witted Chinese would pause in their supply to the trade. Inveterate green tea topers would then have to manufacture their own tipple. The ingredients, if unwholesome, are simple and cheap enough; but to go to the pains not to improve the contents of the teapot, and to add "lime to the sack" by placing gypsum in an extractor, are not practices which would recommend themselves on the score of prudence.—*Daily News.*

A NEW CLUB.

(*To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Sir,—It is always desirable that movements of a purely social kind should be discussed mainly in private. The conditions upon which they are to be judged are frequently of a delicate nature, unsuitable to the generalising tendency of public advocacy or criticism, dependent upon intricate considerations of social weight and individual character which can only be understood by a limited circle and in an atmosphere of privacy. But while public discussion is undesirable in movements of a purely social character, more especially in their infancy, there is a stage at which privacy with regard to those which are of wide and general interest may become impossible, and there is also a stage in their development when they can bear, even though they do not profit by, the fullest publicity. Such a stage has been reached by a movement which has for some time been on foot, and which, though well known in many social circles, had evaded actual publicity until the *Saturday Review* not long since made some inaccurate information it had somehow gained on the subject the text of one of its characteristic diatribes. The movement to which I allude is the formation of a club of which men and women are to be members.

The objects of this club are very simple. The first is to provide women with the special advantages of club life, which men have hitherto monopolized; and the second to obviate a class of inconveniences which is very commonly felt by a considerable number of persons. Up to the present time, in spite of one or more attempts, women have been unable to provide themselves with this special convenience. Whether it be from a want of enterprise or a want of experience of the essential conditions of such an undertaking, the attempts they have made in this direction have languished and fallen through. But there seems no intelligible reason why they should be excluded from certain advantages which the most home-loving men find convenient; why, for instance, a lady who leaves home for a day's shopping or visiting should be left to the very dismal alternative of starvation, a double journey to and from home, or having lunch or a cup of tea in discomfort and in doubtful company; nor why it should be impossible for her to enjoy that cursory survey of the newspapers and magazines which men find so pleasant and so useful. But if this were the only motive the promoters of the scheme had had in view, no doubt some method might have been found by which a new and successful attempt at a ladies' club might have been made. There is another well-known requirement which it seemed possible to afford in the same scheme. There must be a very large number of people who have often felt the need of some place where they may meet wives and sisters or husbands and brothers, as the case may be, where one person or another might wait and rest in some degree of comfort, and with access to the usual pastimes of letter-writing, reading, or tea, as the case may be, without being driven to abuse the hospitality and patience of their friends. Such of us as try, as so many do, to combine the business or culture of town with the health of the country, are often in considerable straits for some such meeting place. A man, for example, goes into town for his business, and wishes to take his wife or sister to a concert or evening party of some sort. At present the alternatives open to him are all attended by various inconveniences, some of a serious kind, which, as far as one can see can only be obviated by some such institution as that which is being established. Or, again, suppose that, having somehow or other got over the preliminary difficulty of meeting or dining, the couple in question find themselves late in the evening with an hour or two on their hands which they must spend in London; a dismal railway station or a questionable restaurant seems at present the only alternative; and neither prospect is inspiriting. It is needless to suggest further dilemmas from which the club will prove a place of refuge. Individual experience will suggest a great variety of uses. At all events, experience has shown that the need is felt, that it is a genuine need, and one which can be satisfied safely, and without the co-operation of any questionable elements.

Practical convenience is the best starting point of such a movement; and the Committee engaged in forwarding it have kept practical convenience exclusively in view. They have not failed to see that when established the club will have its social as well as its practical side; but are content to leave this social character to develop itself naturally and spontaneously, feeling that a proper selection of members will be a sufficient, as it must be the only, guarantee that such a development will be healthy and wholesome, and that any attempt to fix the precise form which it should take would be short-sighted and unwise.

The *Saturday Review* scents in this movement a deep and sinister attempt to upset the very basis of society and to eliminate all that is "wholesome and beautiful" from life. For many reasons I am not careful to answer the *Saturday Review* in this matter. The club will be, like other human institutions, liable to abuse, and might no doubt be abused by persons *russes* in the conduct of shabby genteel infidelities. It will be not the least of the duties of the committee to exclude the heaven of instincts which might leaven the whole lump, and to see that the new society come into existence wholesome and untainted.—I am, &c.,

A.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

(*Daily News Correspondent.*)

ROME, June 28th.

The politicians of the Vatican are bitterly angry with the French. French instability puzzles the Vatican, and the Vatican would prefer to see its way clearly traced. Since the downfall of the Empire the Vatican has caressed, by turns, the Emperor of Germany, M. Thiers, and Marshal MacMahon. It has striven to reconcile Orleanists and Legitimists, dictating conditions, and animating the incredulous. All these things have been done at intervals, but during the whole time one feeling has remained unaltered in the hearts and the language of the Pope and his counsellors, a profound hatred for the Bonapartists. After Sedan nobody knew what might become of the Emperor of Germany, of French Republicans, and French Legitimists; but so far as the Empire was concerned, that was done away with for ever, and one was pretty safe in abusing the Emperor Napoleon, who had fought for the Pope at Mentana, and the Imperial Minister who had pronounced the famous "Jamais." Come what may, said the Pope and his advisers, we may hope something from the men who are in power, but the exile of Chislehurst will be of little use to us.

Accordingly the clerical press, with a strange unanimity of feeling, commenced attacking the Emperor and the Empire, declaring them the real authors of the Papal downfall. Cardinal Bonaparte was at once abandoned by all his friends, and he was wise enough to shut himself up in his own villa, and never visit the Vatican unless compelled to do so by important religious duties. When the Emperor Napoleon died, it was with the greatest difficulty that a miserable funeral service was got up in the Church of Santa Maria. Until within a few days ago the clerical press had not changed its tone with respect to the Bonapartists. No insult was spared to the representatives of that party, and there were the usual mysterious prophecies in the clerical papers telling of the expected triumphs of the legitimate sovereigns, the descendants of holy kings, and real friends of God and the Church. The rather sudden and unexpected reassociation of the Bonapartists in France has taken the Vatican by surprise, and the more influential politicians who surround the Papal throne are perplexed as to the course to pursue. Is there another chance for Bonapartism in France? If such be the case no time must be lost, and yesterday's friends of the Vatican, Legitimists and Orleanists, need not trouble themselves to promote more pilgrimages or similar demonstrations for "France and Rome," because they will get nothing for their trouble. True, the Vatican and the Legitimist rulers of France had come to terms, and their offensive and defensive alliance was clearly traced out. But if Legitimists and Orleanists lose every chance of keeping to their promises, how can the Vatican help it? People will find it rather strange that the Vatican should patch up a new friendship with the Bonapartists on the ground that the Bonapartists have been abused by the Vatican ever since their downfall. It will be easy enough to demonstrate that the Pope has always acted courteously towards the widow of Chislehurst, and that his Holiness cannot seriously be held responsible if clerical newspapers, or even Cardinals and prelates, profiting by the liberty accorded to them by the Government of King Victor Emmanuel, have spoken violently against the unfortunate vanquished of Sedan. The politicians of the Vatican are at the present moment preparing their line of retreat, but do not dare to declare for one party or the other.

In this state of transition the Legitimists continue to be caressed, and an attentive eye is kept upon the Bonapartists. The agents at the Vatican are courteously received, and no mention is made of the past. Cardinal Bonaparte has been earnestly requested to abandon his solitary retreat at the Porta Pia, to frequent the Vatican, and, when the occasion presents itself, to use his influence in favour of a Bonapartist restoration. But, much to the astonishment of those who knew very little of the Cardinal's opinions and tastes, the answer was that, having once entered upon a religious career, he would not deviate from the path which had been assigned to him by intriguing for one party or the other. While two months ago such a thing as a Bonapartist restoration would not have been dreamt of, the possibility of it is eagerly discussed now at the Vatican, and Cardinal Guibert and Cardinal Chigi have been requested by the Pope to give their opinions on the subject. Both Cardinals seemed to think that Marshal MacMahon, enjoying the perfect confidence of the army, was virtually the master of the situation, and that, if he really chose to keep his place and compel the people to respect the Republican form of Government, he might do so as easily as carry out a *coup d'état* in favour of Bonapartism. The tenor of these conversations has been divulged by M. de Corcelles, the French Ambassador at the Holy See, in whose house Cardinal Guibert is residing. M. de Corcelles, who came to Rome at a moment when enthusiasm for the Legitimists ran high, finds his position here at this moment very awkward, and has loudly protested to Marshal MacMahon against the open intrigues going on at the Vatican in favour of a Bonapartist restoration. But it is likewise rumoured that the Marshal has requested the Ambassador to keep quiet, and not to mind the intrigues alluded to.

It is very strange that while the clericals are discussing again such a possibility as a Bonapartist restoration, not a few among the organs of the Liberal press evince most decided Imperial sympathies. The Italian Government, it is true, and the semi-official organs, show the greatest indifference. But the enthusiastic sympathy of the large majority of the Italian Liberals for a Bonapartist restoration is perfectly unintelligible.

THE SCHOLARSHIP OF THE TABLE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

That great man, Whitmonby, who conferred a priceless favour on the world by dining with it occasionally, and something like a distinction when he invited the best it had to dine with him, was once entreated by a lady of fashion and enterprise for permission to bring a new light of conversation to his choice little Sunday evening table of six. He replied that he knew of the gentleman in question, and had read his famous book of travels in the East; he acknowledged him to be a person of tact and brilliancy, but protested that he must decline to have him because he was not up to the topics, for no traveller could be. Travellers we imagine to be the men of all others who can talk abundantly, and no doubt they are, when called upon, fully equal to that part of conversation which consists in pouring forth. The discriminating Whitmonby rejected them on account of their prolonged absence from the country. A month in the proper season refreshes the powers, rendering you acute to listen, quick to assimilate. A longer period is dangerous. You are prone to become wrapped up in yourself. *You have been thinking*—business as mischievous to the conversible man as to the novelist. You are incapable of catching delicate allusions; you are given to narrate; you emphasize your points; you have generally a leaning to solo performances; but the worst is that you have been out of the way of the domestic history of your time; you are a foreigner, you have forgotten the language. Under these conditions the returned exile, however copious and picturesque he may be, should not pretend to a place at other than tables of eight and twelve and more. He was not to dine with Whitmonby. The learned were banished likewise, and for much the same reasons. They are not of this life. Even when they are epicurean and unpedantic, they are rarely so well up to the topics as to run with them in a crying pack. They are almost exclusively anecdotal; an excellent thing at a long board. Though they be modest, the professorial air and tone of the great gun hangs about them, than which nothing is more abhorrent to the spiritual intercourse of a society of the chosen. They are sometimes guilty of an unfamiliar quotation—a rudeness; and ladies being present who may dare confess it is unintelligible to them, they translate it, which is doubly to embarrass conversation by speech without sequence. A piece of undercooked Latin will often serve for the festive crown to drop on a happy sentence; but with the Englishing of it comes a pause, like the sudden yawning of a chasm before a company of horsemen. The erudite and ordinarily amiable Dr. Tomer, wit, boon-fellow upon occasion, and conversationist of a high order, disputed an accent at table, and killed a whole dinner party. He might well have let it pass, but would not, or could not. "Do you know, sir, that I am a philologer?" he said to the upstart confronting him; and the sensitive society shrank and withered. Intrusions of the first person singular are distressing to the hyper-civilized as the thrusting out of a fist, and some time or other the doctorial animus will assert itself, just as will the pugilistical. Whitmonby thought so. He decreed the exclusion of Tomer and his compeers. They have not the scholarship of the table, he remarked.

The key of the secret of conversation, after his pattern, lies in that fine saying. How few have the scholarship of the table! It implies the sympathetic eagerness of the common scholar to hear and learn, his readiness to discourse, and his ability to draw upon immense resources without obtruding them, while it insists on a special laborious training that shall not stunt these precious endowments, and a disciplined reserve that does not destroy pure naturalness. Even when so qualified he must have the peculiar scholarship, he must be thoroughly up to the topics. These are the wits of tables of four and six. Wit of itself, like lightning on a landscape, dazzles too much to illuminate. Like the meats, it is a pall upon digestion. A suspicion haunts us that it has been bottled like the wines. If really splendid, it is a celestial visitor very welcome of course, but distracting. Besides, to have one person sparkling is not good; the rest will relapse into shade. Where a taste springs up for wittiness it soon degenerates to the manufactured article known as witticism, and is sure to be running over to other tables, like a commercial production, destroying the appetite for honest talk. It unveils our table to the multitude. Real wit, being most uncommon, the hands of all true men should be against it until it proves the stuff in it by vanquishing them, as used to be the case with genius when reviewers had not yet taken to impress their opinions in italic type, which creates wits and geniuses by the hundred. Whitmonby said of the epigrammatist at table that he was bound to be tried next morning, by a jury of heavy diners overnight.

His favourites of the rough sea-word barristers that did not practise, members of Parliament that did not speak, and a selection from the lords that had known what it was to lean upon their physicians; for these have grown acquainted with their mortality, and seek the gravest and the highest pleasures. Young lords, authors, the herd of men of fortune, men of the camp and men of business, he waved away: some for being creatures of their professions, some because nothing could wash them of the stains of their work, some, it must be confessed, because they disturbed the bosoms of his ladies. Irishmen with a remote flavour of the brine of Erin in which they had been sent over he liked, he could not but like them, they were nobly topical, touched lightly, never dwelt long, and were as birds that fly and perch; but they aimed straight at the hearts of his ladies. Not the count of years on either side prevented the winging of the shaft, and this was opposed to the spirit of Whitmonby's entertainments. True, his ladies had been in the wars; they had trodden battlefields, they were not to be harmed by sentiment, they laughed at gallantry, and they were grandees that took no deep wounds, though they might bleed now and then for amusement; but the table suffered, the topics languished.

STARCH.

Thrice within a period of as many centuries has English Society been convulsed by a fierce controversy concerning starch. For the history of the first public excitement in this momentous matter we must go back to the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when a certain dark-complexioned cavalier, name unknown, but presumably of Spanish extraction, began to play the very Deuce—literally so, as it was subsequently averred—with the ruffs of the Royal maids of honour. Hitherto the *fraises* of these young ladies had been merely gauffred into the proper array of folds or plaits by means of a warm iron; but under the deft handiwork of the mysterious Spaniard the Court Ladies speedily began to make their appearance in the most prodigious ruffs ever beheld, some of a fashion like unto millstones of fine linen elaborately wimpled, through the centres of which peeped their pretty heads—others resembling in shape and rivalling in magnitude a peacock's tail fully displayed, but formed of the richest lace, all scolloped and Vandyked at the edges, and standing erect, stiff as an armoury of pikes and halbergeons. These wonderful results were due to the occult ingenuity of the anonymous stranger. So many ruffs and so many broad pieces of gold used to be left at his lodgings every day. The gold he kept; the ruffs were duly delivered, in a most symmetrical state of rigidity, to their fair owners. Queen Bess herself deigned to send the foreign operator a ruff from her palace at Greenwich. He sent it back puckered in a most astounding manner; and it was in this ruff that the great Eliza subsequently sat for her portrait to Zucchero. But, by and by, ugly things began to be whispered about the mysterious man milliner. He incurred a suspicion of sorcery. The Lords of the Council were much exercised about him, and it was thought that he would be cast into the Tower, and that his doing would be made a Star Chamber matter when the horrible news was bruited about that one of the maids of honour, who had vowed she would have a larger ruff than even her Highness's Zucchero one, and that, moreover, she would force the Spaniard to reveal the secret of his process to her, was found at that dark alien's lodgings, stark dead, with her body burnt as black as a coal. Her ruff alone remained intact, and in that towering monument of vanity was found branded, in dull crimson letters, the fatal word, "Starch." Of course there was a strong smell of sulphur in the apartment, and the swarthy-looking man-milliner was never seen again.

Dismissing an idle tale, probably founded on the elopement of a giddy girl with a foreign adventurer, who has not yet lost his place in old London traditions as "the Handsome Clear-starcher," it seems probable enough that the use of starch as an accessory to the laundry was re-introduced to this country from Spain late in the sixteenth century, and that it had found its way to Spain from Flanders. We remark, however, that it was re-introduced among us, since we are entitled to assume that that employment of some *quasi*-farinaceous, *quasi*-glutinous agent in "getting up fine linen" was by no means a new thing in England; and, indeed, the "ground" which made the wimple of Chaucer's "Wife of Bath" weigh nearly a pound, was in all likelihood only some concoction of a starchy nature. But the career of this ingredient has always been a mysterious one; and it has been chronically subject to long epochs of obscuration. Clear-starching was, during the last years of Elizabeth, and the early years of James I., a widely-spread and most lucrative avocation; but, suddenly—and, as it seemed, irrevocably—the use of starch "went out." Doctrinaires in the history of millinery declare that the thing became unfashionable through the fact of a famous practitioner in clear-starching, one Mistress Turner—she was the inventress of the "yellow" starch—who was implicated in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, being hanged at Tyburn, and wearing, till the hangman bade her take it off, a monstrous starched ruff. Be it as it may—albeit the art may have been cultivated in out-of-the-way nooks and corners—little was heard in public about clear-starching from the accession of Charles I. to the Regency of George IV. The beaux and belles of the Restoration, the Revolution, and the eighteenth century wore their linen limp; the "rehabilitation" of starch was due to George Brummell; and it was only because his memorable cravats were exquisitely got up that he experienced so many failures ere he could tie one to his satisfaction. The third occasion, however, on which starch has been made a topic for public converse and animadversion has reference to the employment of the article, not as a means of stiffening linen, but as adjunct to the food of man. The "analysts" have taken starch in hand and their revelations—or, at least, their assertions—are positively appalling to hear. As to the nutritious or innutritious qualities of the different "foods" concerning which Dr. Bartlett and his scientific *confrères* have been recently talking and writing so dogmatically, we for the moment decline to pronounce any opinion. We are merely anxious, at present, to ascertain whether we are in danger of being starved to death when we have recourse to our very old friends, arrowroot, tapioca, cassava, sago, and *tous-les-mois*—substances which need no puffing, no gold or silver medalling, but which, time out of mind, have been recognised as wholesome and nourishing articles of diet for children, for invalids, and even for robust adults. Now starch is the principal constituent in all the preparations we have named. Starch, again, enters very largely into the composition of macaroni, vermicelli, and *lasagnes*—farinaceous delicacies, which form, with *polenta*, a staple of diet with many millions of Italians; and what is *polenta* but Indian corn, containing a very large proportion of starch? The dogmatists, however, will tell us that we may eat as much of it as we like, so long as we retain the gluten of the cereal or the tuber from which the starch has been extracted, but that pure starch is no food at all—that it is rather noxious than nutritious.

In the interests of thousands of English families in which starch, not alone for the laundry, but in the form of arrowroot, tapioca, sago, cassava, or *tous-les-mois*, is an article of daily consumption—to say nothing of the modern advertised "foods," or macaroni, which is less extensively used in this country—it is surely expedient we should know a little more than is absolutely trustworthy about a fiercely-decried and certainly mysterious substance. If we refer to the high authority of the late Baron Justus Liebig, we shall find that illustrious chemist, who certainly knew a good deal about alimentary substances, too strongly in favour of starch as a constituent of food. "Its ready convertibility," writes Liebig, "without change of composition, into soluble forms, such as dextrine and sugar, adapts it admirably for carrying on those changes which occur in the juices of vegetables. It is stored up in the roots, seeds, and pith of plants, and, by its decomposition, furnishes the materials for many of the most essential vegetable products. It also serves as a most important element of the food of animals, giving, not indeed the means of increase of mass, but the materials for keeping up respiration and supplying the animal heat. The fats and fixed oils of the vegetable as well as the animal kingdom are, in all probability, derived principally from the decoidation of starch." These very pregnant observations of Liebig may be met by the rejoinder that starch is all very well when it is combined with gluten and albumen, or with the wondrous new compound discovered by the chemists, and called "protein"—which seems to be the food eaten by "protoplasms"—but that pure starch taken as a means of sustaining life is useless. Is this really the fact? We are simply desirous of information; yet it is needful that the decision which the public solicit should be given by the grave, deliberate, and unanimous verdict of the highest medical authorities not only of England, but of Europe. Let it be remembered that the separation of starch from gluten by means of an alkali was introduced by Mr. Orlando Jones so recently as the year 1840; that the oppressive excise duty of 3½d. per lb. on starch was only taken off in 1833; and that it is only within the last generation starch has become an important article of commerce, and an ingredient in at least a dozen branches of manufacture. Potato starch again, which is not well adapted for stiffening linen, containing as it does too much moisture, is most extensively used in France in the fabrication of farinaceous "foods." Michaelis has analysed a red potato of a variety rarely seen in England, containing no less than thirty percent. of starch, and that the substance must be in itself nutritious seems obvious from the fact that cattle fed on the residue of germinated potatoes, from which the starch has been extracted, but in which the deleterious substance called solanine has been left, will become paralysed in their hinder limbs. But, granting the very strong postulate laid down by the gentleman who has been giving such startling evidence before the Parliamentary Committee as to the inutility of pure starch as a flesh and bone former, we are surely entitled to be told a great deal more respecting its virtues as a heat producer, a stimulus, and, in combination, a fortifier. Finally, if pure starch is to go forth with the brand upon it of being wholly innutritious, we must not only abandon our ancient allies in the shape of arrowroot, tapioca, sago, cassava, and *tous-les-mois*, but we might as well give up potatoes, in which there is, comparatively speaking, the merest trifle of gluten, albumen, fat, and gum to an intolerable amount of starch and water. The potato was condemned to death half a century ago by Cobbett, who, so far as dogmatism went, was quite an analyst in his way, and declared that he would starve a hog to death by feeding it on boiled tea leaves. It is clear that something in the way of exact and authoritative information must be forthcoming to clear up the mystery. Otherwise we shall be fain to go back to the *Pulls* of the ancient Romans, or to the Black Broth of the Spartans, which last was probably only a preparation of lentils—that is to say, of a kind of beans; and surely the analysts will not tell us—the strange *ewest* of Pythagoras to his disciples notwithstanding—that beans are not nourishing.—*Daily Telegraph.*

RIVAL ARBITRATORS.

The loss of Lord Westbury was to the legal world irreparable. But there is a class of persons to whom his death is a still greater subject of regret—the unfortunate shareholders in the European Assurance Company, whose affairs were being administered under the sole arbitration of the deceased lord. Among the many vexed and perplexing questions arising in this matter none was more difficult than that connected with the doctrine of "Novation." The actual point involved in this doctrine is intelligible enough when separated from technical phraseology. In the holder of a policy in a company which is absorbed into another bound, by merely acquiescing in the amalgamation, to relinquish his claims against the assets of the absorbed company, and to look solely to the absorbing company for payment; or must he take active steps to adopt his new position, and, in the absence of such express Acts, be deemed to retain his old right of claim? Lord Cairns, in the Albert arbitration, held the former opinion. Lord Westbury, in the European arbitration, adopted the latter. And now Lord Romilly, acting as the successor to Lord Westbury, has reverted to the opinion of Lord Cairns, and by his decision of Wednesday last, practically upsets *in toto* the doctrine laid down by his predecessor. Those policy-holders whose case was argued on the question of Novation, while Lord Westbury was alive, have been declared to possess a right which is now denied to others whose position in the very same company is precisely the same. It is not for laymen to dictate to eminent lawyers how they should explain the laws of the land. But it does seem reasonable that rules definitely laid down in the beginning of an arbitration proceeding should be adhered to throughout those proceedings, and that the rights and liabilities of creditors against the self-same company should not depend upon the mere accident of their cases having been heard a little earlier or a little later in the progress of the cause.—*Globe.*

To be continually subject to the breath of slander will tarnish the purest virtue, as a constant exposure to the atmosphere will obscure the brightness of the finest gold; but in either case the real value of both continues the same, although the currency may be impeded.

ADVT.—"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLYNE.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. [A26 1162 July 25

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST 21ST, EVENING.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the drug market has kept quiet throughout the day. The following may be taken as the ruling prices in proper quarters:—Patna $585 to $590 cash, Benares $572½ to $575 nominal. No change in Malwa. Good drug still wanted.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 222
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 222
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamship *Patroclus*, for London:—Congou, 335,583 lbs.; Scented Caper, 14,357 lbs.; Scented Orange Pekoe, 7,696 lbs.—Total, 357,621 lbs.
FROM SWATOW.—Congou, 4,200 lbs.; Oolong 11,494 lbs.—Total, 15,694 lbs.
FROM AMOY.—Congou, 15,080 lbs.; Oolong, 30,000 lbs.—Total, 45,080 lbs.
FOR NEW YORK.—59,400 lbs.; Oolong, 17,992 lbs.—Total, 77,392 lbs.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—9 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$60 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,650 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 85 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$192 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$525 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$129 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$120 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—38 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—13 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 87 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

SALES ON AUGUST 21ST, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $14.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
Vermicelli, 35 bags, at $6.40, by Kin-hing-cheung to travelling trader.
American Flour, 200 bags, 50lbs., at $1.32, by Sang-tye-loong to travelling trader.
Seaweed, (cuttings), 20 packages, at $8.20, by Hou-shong to travelling trader.
Dried Prawns, 15 packages, at Tls. 12.2.0.0, by Kwong-tye-shong to travelling trader.
Milled Rice, 500 piculs, at $1.52, by Tuck-mee to local trader.
Fungus, 10 bags, at $54.00, by Wing-tye-cheung to travelling trader.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

NOTICE.

HO CHEW HING 何朝興 and CHUN AH CHOE 陳亞佐, both Chinese Assistants under my employment, have been Dismissed on the 11th instant, Chinese 7th moon, First day.

YUNG KEE,
潤記.
19, *Graham Street.*

144 1296 Hongkong, 18th August, 1874.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON	Faith	Lloyd	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sing Tai	Beebing	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Melbrek	Peirce	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Beautiful Star	George Bilton	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Lord of the Isles (str.)	Dowdy	Hongkong	Gilman & Co.	On 25th inst.
HAMBURG	Irene	Behrens	Whampoa	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK *via* SUEZ CANAL	Killarney (str.)	O'Neill		Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
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Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Alaska (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 2nd prox., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Vasco de Gama (str.)	J. F. Rice		Russell & Co.	On 1st prox., at 4 P.M.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Orange Grove	Hildebrandt	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Pekin (str.)	W. Woolcott		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 29th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Sindh (str.)	Rapatel		Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at noon.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Lord of the Isles (str.)	Dowdy	Hongkong	Ah Yon	On 24th inst., afternoon.
SAIGON	Regalia (str.)	Harrison	Hongkong	Ah Yon	On 25th inst., at 2 P.M.
MANILA	Union	Echavarria		Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Teresa	Barceló	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Leonor (str.)	Echanique	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at noon.
YOKOHAMA	Behar (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Bokhara (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.

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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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who have consented to act as C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Agents in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, and by whom all orders will be received and forwarded to Calcutta by the earliest opportunity. [766

FOR MANILA.

THE A 1 Spanish Schooner

"UNION,"

Captain Echavarria, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1185 Hongkong, 29th July, 1874.

FOR LONDON,
(To follow the "SING TAI.")

THE Clipper Ship

"MELBREK,"

Capt. Peirce, will load here, at Whampoa and Macao, for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
DEACON & Co.,
Canton.
tf 1282 Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship

"LEONOR,"

Captain Echanique, will leave for the above Port TO-DAY, the 22nd inst., at noon, instead of at the time previously notified.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1308 Hongkong, 21st August, 1874.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Captain Burnie, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 23rd instant, at 8 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 1301 Hongkong, 20th August, 1874.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE British Steamer

"LORD OF THE ISLES,"

Captain Dowdy, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 24th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON,
Kwong Hing Shop,
57, Praya West.
3d 1285 Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

FOR SAIGON *(Direct.)*

THE Steamship

"REGALIA,"

Captain Harrison, will leave here for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON,
Kwong Hing Shop,
57, Praya West.
6d 1306 Hongkong, 20th August, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE Steamship

"LORD OF THE ISLES,"

Captain Dowdy, will leave for the above Port (calling at Singapore and Penang) on TUESDAY, the 25th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GILMAN & Co.
3d 1289 Hongkong, 18th August, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE A 1 Extreme Clipper Steamer

"KILLARNEY,"

Capt. O'Neill, capacity 2,000 Tons of 40 feet, of which the greater portion is engaged and already on board, is expected in Hongkong on or about the 5th September, and will have immediate despatch as above, taking a limited amount of Freight, application for which should be made at once to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
7d 1307 Hongkong, 20th August, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BEHAR"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1874. [1290

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI and HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BOKHARA"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1874. [1291

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Clipper Ship

"BEAUTIFUL STAR,"

George Bilton, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1293 Hongkong, 18th August, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"TERESA,"

Capt. Barceló, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1288 Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque

"JUAN F. PEARSON,"

Le Boeuf, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1259 Hongkong, 11th August, 1874.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 Clipper Barque

"ORANGE GROVE,"

Capt. Hildebrandt, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight, at low rates, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 11th August, 1874.

FOR HAMBURG.

THE A 1 German Barque

"IRENE,"

Captain Behrens, will load at Whampoa and here, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1208 Hongkong, 3d August, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Barque

"EVERHARD,"

Horstmann, Master, will load here and at Whampoa as above, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1207 Hongkong, 3d August, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Bark

"MENSHIKOFF,"

Captain Bannister, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 30th July, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Peruvian Ship

"SAN JUAN,"

(late American Ship "James R. Keeler,")

A. Urtubiaga, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, at low rates, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 30th July, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship

"HIGHLANDER,"

J. W. Wilcomb, Master, will load for the above Port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1179 Hongkong, 27th July, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque

"RIFLEMAN,"

Thos. Bishop, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1063 Hongkong, 6th July, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

(To follow the "Faith.")

THE A 1 Clipper Barque

"SING TAI,"

Captain Beebing, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
THOMAS & MERCER,
Canton.
tf 1195 Hongkong, 30th July, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 new Clipper Barque

"FAITH,"

Captain Lloyd, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
THOMAS & MERCER,
Canton.
tf 980 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*SINDH*," Commandant RAPATEL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 21st August, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*PEKIN*," Captain W. WOOLCOTT, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 29th August, at noon, (proceeding to Southampton and London, *viâ* Suez Canal.)

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 28th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

THE C

Extracts.

CALVARY.

Yesterevo, by my fireside,
I read the life of the Crucified;
Then lay in trance the livelong night,
And by the pale moon's chequer'd light,
(And inner sense bestow'd on me,)
I saw the Christ on Calvary.

All that I had read was here;
The crown, the sweat, the crimson tear,
The nails, the red gush of the spear;—
It was and was not what I knew.
My soul was smitten thro' and thro'
With fear and very wonderment;
For round about the cross there went
The mock and murmur as of old;
Nor only they whose names are told
In Holy Writ—a myriad eyes
Gazed on the Victim's agonies.
The Mother-Maid, on bended knee,
Despairing, clasp'd the cursed tree;
The Magdalene with tearless eye,
Beheld her Master bleed and die;
The loved disciple mused apart
The last love-lesson in his heart;
And still the priest with wagging head
Went by, and mock'd at him, and said,
"He rescued others from the grave—
Behold, himself he cannot save."
And still the soldier with his spear
Transfix'd his side, with gibe and jeer;
And still the crowd, with hiss and groan,
Reviled the king they would not own,
And mock'd his agonising call
With bitter vinegar and gall.

Then, once more, I heard the cry:
"*Eloi, lama sabachthani?*"
Once more the rocks were rent in twain,
The earth, in terror quaked again;
The graves brake open, and the dead
Came forth and were astonied.
Deep silence took the shuddering crowd;
They stood, soul-stricken, awed, and cowed,
And from the silence came a cry,
Like as of God in agony.

Then spake the Christ to us, and said:
"Alas, O flock unshepherded,
O earth, it is *not* finished!
In vain, in vain, my stainless life,
The toil, the toilsome way, the strife,
The burden of Gethsemane,
The passion of this Calvary.
O earth, my pain, my painful tears,
This bitter barrenness of years,
My blood, my bootless wounds, my side—
In vain have I been crucified!
O earth, for whom I lived on earth
A spotless life, how nothing worth,
How worse than worthless that I trod
The winepress of the wrath of God!
O earth, my passion-flower of pain,
Be witness that I bleed again;
In vain I agonise, in vain
The drops of sacrifice I drain;
In vain I bear the bruising rod,
I may not reconcile your God;
I cannot soften the Most High,
I cannot save thee, tho' I die."

He spake, and yielded up the ghost;
And, as one man, the mighty host
Drew in their breath, and murmur'd "Lost!"
And every hollow cleft and scar,
And every mountain peak afar,
And every wind about us flying,
And every vacant cloud replying,
Cast back the murmur of the host,
And caught its echo, echoing "Lost!"
The white above us, white and dead,
Hung the forlorn Christ, vanquished.

—*Examiner.*

CURIOUS NORWEGIAN DISHES.

Still, in most countries there is something to be learned—some peculiar dish (not unfrequently the queerest looking), which will reward investigation. Occasionally, indeed, the inquirer will meet with a rebuff; but is this not the case in all original research? Never shall we forget our first and last acquaintance with that northernest and nastiest of foods called stockfish. We had arrived at a sœtur's hut far away in the Arctic regions of Norway, hungry as wolves, and in! one set before us what looked and felt like a large splinter of pine wood. As we raised it to our lips, however, we became fully aware by the perfume, which can only be described as noisome, that it consisted of animal matter; still, undaunted, we managed to bite off a portion. As first it seemed tasteless, but, as it became slowly reduced by actively-working jaws, such a sickening flavor unfolded itself that in horror and amazement we fled from the food and the hut that could harbour it. Our feeling on first tasting the plum-pudding of Norway, served at the commencement of dinner, was one of indignant surprise, not much inferior to that of the bucolic gentlemen who bit into an olive under the impression that it was a preserved greengage; and though it is not in itself absolutely nauseous, we could never abide it. There is however, one excellent dish which the Norwegian traveller meets with at every little inn. It is called "carbonado," and consists of minced meat, eggs, and fine herbs made up into a kind of cake, and then fried or baked. The meat, probably, if cooked in an ordinary way, would defy mastication, but thus treated, it is really a dainty *plat*. Equally common at the post stations is salmon, dried and prepared in some sublime manner, far superior to the kippered salmon of commerce, and eaten raw in the thinnest possible slices.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE MAID OF ORLEANS.

Enthusiastic Frenchman love to relate how the humble peasant girl commenced what she conceived to be her mission, by suddenly appearing before the young French king—half frightened out of his senses by the successes of the English—in the great hall at Chinon, where, surrounded by his steel-clad warriors, his features illuminated by the lurid glare of the blazing torches, he listened, with mingled hope and distrust, to the startling prediction of how his enemies should be defeated, and he himself crowned by the hands of Joan in the cathedral of Rheims. What a strange and startling spectacle was that of the warrior-maid, as, clad in complete armour, bareheaded, her beautiful hair falling in long curls about her neck, and mounted on a fiery charger, she made her appearance before the ancient town of Blois, where, raising with one hand her banner of white silk, and with the other flourishing the glittering sword given her by the French king, she so aroused the courage of the soldiery, that they fought with the strength and determination of conquerors, sweeping their dismayed English adversaries before them, like chaff before the wind! But what need to relate the world famous exploits of the Maid of Orleans? Are we not as familiar with them as with the story of lion-hearted Richard, or of the gentle Eleanor, who so lovingly sucked the venom from her kingly husband's wound? They form some of the most stirring, romantic, and interesting episodes recorded in history. The fate of Joan was in harmony with the grand and impressive drama of her life. Captured by the English forces at Compiègne, now famous for its hunting forest, some 30,000 acres in extent, she was relentlessly hurried to the castle of Beaulieu, then to that of Beaurevoir, thence to Arras, thence to the castle of Crotoy, whence, after six long weary months of imprisonment, she was conveyed to Rouen, where she was confined, say some, in the great tower of the castle, the only portion of the edifice yet remaining. It is known at the *Tour du Donjon*, and is situate in the convent of the Ursulines in the Rue Morand, within three minutes' walk of the Victoria Hotel, near the railway station. Here she was treated with great cruelty. Heavily ironed, fastened at night by heavy chains to her bed, and with three English guards constantly stationed in her cell, it is no wonder that she nearly yielded to despair. The farce of trial took place in the Castle Chapel, now demolished, and the equally senseless ceremony of recantation in the Cemetery of St. Ouen, near the famous church of that name. The crowning act which enshrined her name with the halo of martyrdom was perpetrated in the ancient market square. Guarded by a body of 800 strongly-armed English soldiers, she was conducted from the castle tower, through some of the most picturesque streets of the ancient city, which were crowded with people eager to take a parting gaze of the pale-featured but firm-hearted maiden, as she heroically proceeded to the place of death. As she neared the fatal pile her fortitude nearly forsook her. "O, Rouen, Rouen!" she piteously cried, "it is here, indeed, that I must die." At that time the market square was nearly double its present size. Here she was fastened to the stake, and as the devouring flames leapt mercilessly about her, she raised her tearful eyes to heaven and with the name of her Divine Redeemer on her lips, expired, a victim to English superstition and revenge. The king of England, writing to his uncle, says she was executed "on account of the great damages and inconveniences, the horrible murders and heinous cruelties, and other innumerable evils she had committed" against his "sacred person" and "loyal obedient subjects."—*Cook's Switzerland.*

Insurances.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Capital.
Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Fcs. 7,000,000
AND WITH
French Company, Paris.....5,000,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at Current Rates, allowing usual Brokerage.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., *Agents.*

1y 1043 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 877 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, } of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, } do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... } do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... } do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Business Announcements.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
Built of Wood, Iron, or Steel.
23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £198 to £270
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £284 to £430
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £478 to £610
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £680 to £1040
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 16 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 5 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

To meet Special Requirements,
Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour,
Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water,
Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal. [1256 1161 July 25

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, STEWPS.
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND SMOKED HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S *name.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Pickles. Progress at the Vienna Exhibition. [June 27

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.
Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON MERCURIAL),
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKEY'S GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.

OAKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.

OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.

OAKEY'S GOODS Sold by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Brushmakers, Druggists, and Storekeepers generally. [521 66 Jan. 10

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION. And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts. 561 896] A. S. Watson & Co., Agents, Hongkong. [14 Mar

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, as supplied to Her Majesty's Government.
This POWDER is quite harmless to Animal Life, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Fur, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis. Sold in Packets.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.
THOMAS KEATING, London, Expert Chemist and Druggist. [April 4
281 519]

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair. It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 2 lg. per bottle. CAUTION—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations.
ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS. Price, 2s. 9d. per box.
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR restores a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price, 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.
ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYNE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Gray Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains indurable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price, 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China and Japan. "Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES." A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton Garden, London. [601 397

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTORY.
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON. Established 1799.
Exhibition Prize Medals.—London, 1862—Prize Medal. Paris, 1867—Only Silver Medal. Cordova, 1872—Only Medal Awarded. Lima, 1872—The Silver Medal. Vienna, 1873—Grand Medal—"Progress."
Atkinson's Celebrated WHITE ROSE and other PERFUMES. Atkinson's Celebrated BROWN windsor SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured in bond, and shipped duty free at great reduction. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct, or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the world. [591 1190 July 26

Business Announcements.

JAMES WHITFIELD, Clarington Brook Forge and Iron Foundry, Wigan, Lancashire, England; Maker of the Celebrated Species, Shovels, Forks, Mining Tools, Cast Axes, Bushes; also Small Engines, Mortar Mills, Iron Castings for Collieries, Gas and Iron Works, &c., &c., Dealer in Tiles, Saws, Steel, Builders and Mechanics' Tools, Safety Lamps, Hoisting Blocks, Jacks, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screws, Bolts, Washers, Rivets, Nails, Safes, Locks, Hinges, and all Ironmongery Goods of best quality as used for home consumption. [4 1270 Aug. 15

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY.

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is much on the increase for Aerated drinks. The book of 44 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free, or can be had at the office of this paper. BARNETT & FOSTON, *Engineers*, 23, *Foston Street, Hoxton, London, England.* [131 565 June 6

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

THE CELEBRATED YORKSHIRE RELISH. The most delicious and cheapest Sauce in the World, and has a larger sale than any other Sauce. To be had of Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Trade Mark, "Willow Pattern plate."
Prepared by
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
LEEDS, ENGLAND.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE. The best and most agreeable tonic yet introduced. For the relief of Indigestion, General Debility, and Loss of Appetite, &c., it is invaluable. Recommended by the most eminent Chemists of the day, Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., Wentworth L. Scott, Esq., F.C.S., F.A.S.L., F.R.S.S., &c., the *Lancet*, the *Food Journal*, *Medical Press*, *Circular*, &c., &c. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
LEEDS, ENGLAND.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER. The best in the World. Makes delicious Bread without Yeast; Puddings, Pastry, &c., without Eggs, Butter, or Lard. One trial will convince the most sceptical of its superiority over all others. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
LEEDS, ENGLAND. [June 6
521 686]

Business Announcements.

PETROLEUM LAMPS.—WRIGHT AND BUTLER, *Manufacturers and Importers*, *Birmingham*. Table, Stand, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety. Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated "*Eclipse*."—*No Chimney Burner!* Specially adapted for inland country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light gives much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 days' sight. [521 995 June 27

TRADE MARK
ON A WREATH,
A LION RAMPANT GARDANT,
HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.
ELLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS.

LEA AND PERRINS' Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain Sealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.* Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. [521 643 May 30.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 21st August, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$109.00 a $115.00
,, 28 a 32	,,	112.00 a 118.00
,, 36 a 42	,,	120.00 a 128.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$1.65 a 1.90
,, 8 a 8½ lbs	,,	2.20 a 2.45
,, 9 a 10 lbs	,,	2.75 a 3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	,,	2.05 a 2.20
,, 64 a 66	,,	2.45 a 2.60
,, 68 a 80	,,	2.80 a 3.45
WHITE STRIPED DO.	per piece	2.30 a 2.35
WHITE BROADS,	,,	2.55 a 2.60
AMERICAN DRILLS, 60 yards	,,	2.60 a 2.65
,, 40	,,	3.25 a 4.00
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32in. 7 lbs.	,,	1.60 a 1.65
,, 24 ,, & 36 ,, 8 lbs.	,,	2.20 a 2.22
DYED STRIPED SHIRTINGS,	,,	3.75 a 3.90
DYED BROADS Do.	,,	3.80 a 3.85
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.85 a 6.00
CHINTZ,	,,	1.80 a 1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.65
,, Brown	,,	0.60 a 0.65
,, Red	,,	0.75 a 0.80
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
,, Gentian, 22	,,	0.16 a 0.18
VELVETEENS, Black	,,	0.32 a 0.33

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES,	per yard	0.75 a 0.76
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	9.50 a 9.50
,, Assorted	,,	8.70 a 8.80
HH Scarlet,	,,	9.40 a 9.50
,, Assorted,	,,	8.60 a 8.70
CAMLETS, *SSS*	,,	16.50 a 17.00
,, *SS*	,,	18.20 a 19.00
,, *S*	,,	19.00 a 19.50
,, *BBB*	,,	20.00 a 20.50
LASTINGS, *DD*	,,	14.50 a 15.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 to 6	per picul	3.80 a 4.10
,, Hoop,	,,	4.50 a 4.65
,, Bar,	,,	3.80 a 3.90
,, Wire,	,,	8.05 a 9.00
LEAD,	,,	7.00 a 7.50
STEEL, English,	per picul	4.75 a 4.80
,, Swedish	,,	5.00 a 5.10
TIN, Malacca,	per picul	26.20 a 26.50
Tin-Plates,	per box	7.20 a 8.00
SPELTER,	per picul	23.40 a 23.00
QUICKSILVER, English,	,,	185.00 a 190.00
,, American,	,,	188.00 a 190.00
SPIRITS,	,,	7.00 a 7.05

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	14.50 a 14.70
,, Ningpo,	,,	15.00 a 15.50
,, Tientsin,	,,	15.50 a 16.70
,, Shanjung,	,,	16.50 a 16.80
,, Bengal,	,,	11.00 a 14.50
ALUM,	,,	1.70 a 1.85
SAMSHOOS, Japan white,	,,	3.90 a 4.10
,, Black,	,,	3.30 a 3.60
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	,,	2.45 a 2.50
,, ,, 2	,,	2.20 a 2.25
,, Siam, white,	,,	1.85 a 1.90
,, ,, mill cleaned	,,	1.75 a 1.80
,, Manila,	,,	2.35 a 2.40
,, Singapore,	,,	2.20 a 2.25
,, Saigon,	,,	1.70 a 1.72
,, Annam,	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, Rangoon,	,,	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE,	,,	5.75 a 6.50
COALS, Alfoat,	per ton	—
,, English steam,	,,	14.50 a —
,, American Anthracite,	,,	18.50 a —
,, Sydney,	,,	10.00 a —
WINDOW GLASS,	per box	3.80 a 3.90

SPIRITS PRODUCE, &c.

RATTANS, Straits,	per pcl.	5.50 a 6.00
,, Banjar,	,,	4.90 a 5.20
PEPPER, White,	,,	19.00 a 19.50
,, Black,	,,	12.00 a 12.50
BETEL NUT,	,,	3.75 a 4.00
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar,	,,	4.10 a 4.20
,, South Sea,	,,	15.00 a 17.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila,	,,	1.70 a 2.00
,, Siam,	,,	2.20 a 2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.30 a 1.35
,, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.		6.75 a 6.80
WHEAT, Tientsin,	per pcl.	1.50 a 1.95
,, California,	,,	2.35 a 2.20
SUGAR, Canton white, No. 3	,,	6.75 a 7.00
,, Dk. Brown,	,,	5.50 a 5.80
,, West Coast, Dk. Brown,	,,	5.20 a 5.80
,, Manila, Dry White,	,,	4.40 a 4.50
,, Dk. Brown,	,,	3.75 a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed,	,,	13.50 a 14.00
PEAS, White,	,,	1.60 a 1.65
,, Green,	,,	1.70 a 2.25
,, Black,	,,	1.70 a 1.82
,, Yellow,	,,	1.70 a 1.75
MUSHROOMS,	,,	50.00 a 40.00
SEAWEED, Green,	,,	1.50 a 1.70
,, Dry,	,,	2.70 a 2.75
MUSCLES, Dry Siam large,	,,	12.00 a 12.50
,, ,, middle,	,,	8.25 a 8.80
,, Dried, small,	,,	5.80 a 6.40
VERMICELLI, Tientsin,	,,	6.00 a 6.75
BEES WAX, Japan,	,,	14.00 a 15.00
,, Hankow,	,,	15.00 a 16.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Celestial	Durke	Brit. str	641	Chinese	
Consolation	L. Cormack	Brit. str	761	Chinese	
Danuba	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Tack-mee	Bangkok
Douglas	Burnie	Brit. str	865	D. Lapraik Co	East Coast
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Flying*
Feiwan	Benning	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Hanyang	Bell	Brit. str	290	Master	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1064	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Leonor	Echanique	Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	Manila
Little Orphan	Benning	Brit. str	40	H. K. & W'pu Dock Co	
Norna	Kooh	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Pawtuxet	S. Smith	Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	Macao
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Regalia	Harrison	Brit. str	505	Lembke	Saigon
Sindh	Rapatel	Fren. str	1903	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Tanais	Reynier	Fren. str	1190	Messageries Maritimes	
Visayas	D. de Tremoya	Span. str	214	H. Kiner	
White Cloud		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Yo-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yoltung	Cullen	Brit. str	323	Chinese	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Advance	Thompsen	Siam. bk	336	Chinese	
Ampy	F. T. Voigt	Siam. bk	262	Chinese	
Annie Gray	Robertson	Brit. sh	727	Rozario & Co	
Ardent	R. Clasper	Brit. bk	358	De Mello & Co	
Asturiana	R. Mendes	Span. bk		Lane, Crawford & Co	
Atlantic	Mellin	Brit. sh	1709	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Avonmore	R. Corfield	Brit. sh	1260	Russell & Co	Borneo
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	850	Eimbcke	
Beautiful Star	G. Bolton	Brit. sh	560	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
British Empire	Geo. Rowe	Brit. bk	483	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	London
Bustarina y Union	Mericaechevanu	Span. sch	152	Remedios & Co	Iloilo
Charmer	Lucas	Amr. sh	1330	P. & O. S. N. Co	Manila
Cecilia	Jose Ribeiro	Port. bk	533	Remedios & Co	*For Sale*
Coeran	Hernsheim	Ger. sch	120	Captain	
Comet	Bray	Amr. sh	1157	Messageries Maritimes	
Crested Wave	Renoup	Brit. bk	345	Carlowitz & Co	
Dan	Halberg	Swed. str	246	Carlowitz & Co	
Denmark	Blomberg	Siam. bk	338	Chinese	
Emigrante	L. Castagnino	Peru. sh	946	Wm. Pustan & Co	Callao
Enterprise	Stokmeyer	Brit. bk	450	Chinese	
Everhard	Horseman	Ger. bk	682	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Evening Star	L. Bruhn	Siam. bk	414	Chinese	
Fleetwing	Guest	Amr. sh	829	P. M. S. S. Co	Manila
Highlander